2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Shore Homes AKA Delta Heights
PWSID 0140008
June 8, 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our ground water source is one well which draws from the Magothy Aquifer. The well location is adjacent to Shore Homes. The depth of the well is 185 feet.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water protection plan which provides more information such as potential sources of contamination is available at the Kent County Public Library or from Maryland Department of the Environment.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact John Stoltzfus at Shore Homes LLC, phone number (410) 648-5579. We want our valued residents to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, Mr Stoltzfus can be reached at Shore Homes during their normal business hours Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM. Shore Homes LLC is located at 11753 Chesterville Road, Kennedyville, Md. 21645.

Shore Homes aka Delta Heights routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (2007)	N	3.0	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (2007)	N	< 1.0	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (226 & 228)	N	< 1.5	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper (Distribution)	N	0.382	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (2007)	N	0.16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (Distribution)	N	9.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM (Distribution)(2007) [Total trihalomethanes]	N	25.27	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids (Distribution) (2007)	N	5.68	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2007)	N	6.63	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (2007)	N	0.2	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (Average)	N	7.6		N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Test results are for year 2008 unless otherwise indicated. Not all contaminants require annual monitoring.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Shore Homes/Delta Heights is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. In last year's CCR (CY2007) we failed to report that our system did receive monitoring violations for late reporting of test results for lead, copper, arsenic and fluoride although the tests were completed within the appropriate time frame. This did not pose a threat to the quality of our water supply as all test results were below the established MCLs for these contaminants. An audit by MDE of last year's report revealed this discrepancy in that report.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Please call our office if you have questions about your water or this report.